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Essay

on the
Pathology of Haemorrhage

By

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of

South Carolina

1811. 1812. 1813.

1814.

1815. 1816. 1817.

1818.

1819. 1820. 1821.

1822.

1823. 1824. 1825.

Haemorrhage.

The subject I have selected for my inaugural dissertation is a difficult one; and me too I feel my incompetency to treat in a satisfactory manner: for a Physician of high reputation acknowledges a theory of Haemorrhage, to be a desideratum in the science of Pathology which he is unable to supply. Nevertheless, I presume it is allowable for me to give my impression in regard to this subject of acknowledged difficulty.

How much I think I can venture to say, that haemorrhage (having no reference to that which is the immediate product of external violence) consists in a flow of blood from a rupture of

the arteries of the part whence it issues, occasioned
by an increased action of these arteries, instituting
an increased force in the blood which they carry.)

In no other way can I conceive how hæmorrhage can be established, being one of those who
do not believe that so attenuated a state of the
blood can exist, as that it can escape from its
vessels, how relaxed soever they may be without a
sudden rupture in them. I cannot see indeed
how this can take place, otherwise than by an
unnatural struggle in them to impel forward their
contents. Hæmorrhage then according to the opinion
expressed, must always be preceded by some preternatural
excitement at least in the part from which the
blood flows. This excitement it appears to me, may
be considered the commencement of inflammation and
would actually pass fully into that state exhibiting
all its phenomena, but for the occurrence of hæmorrhage
by which it is diverted; for I hold inflam-

82
motion in its beginningⁿ to consist of excursive
action, both as to the arteries of the part affected
and their contents. This excursive action is owing
to a morbid increase of excitability, which determines
the arteries to contract with unusual force upon the
application of their accustomed stimulus the blood
and by this means the flow of ^{the} blood through them
becomes copious, which elicits a larger portion
than ordinary of that fluid a large mass towards
these vessels, as being able through them to find
a more ready passage. Their action thus becomes
still further increased upon the augmentation of
the quantity of their stimulus, until their fibres are
so put upon the stretch by enlargement of calibre
from rapid increase of the accumulation of blood
within them, that they begin to suffer loss of energy,
and to lose their action. This last state of the
arteries I would call the second stage of inflam-
mation. Of them what I have said concerning,

inflammation be correct, excitement in excess which I have already stated to usher in hæmorrhage, and incipient inflammation, are one and the same thing: it being difficult to draw a line of distinction between them -

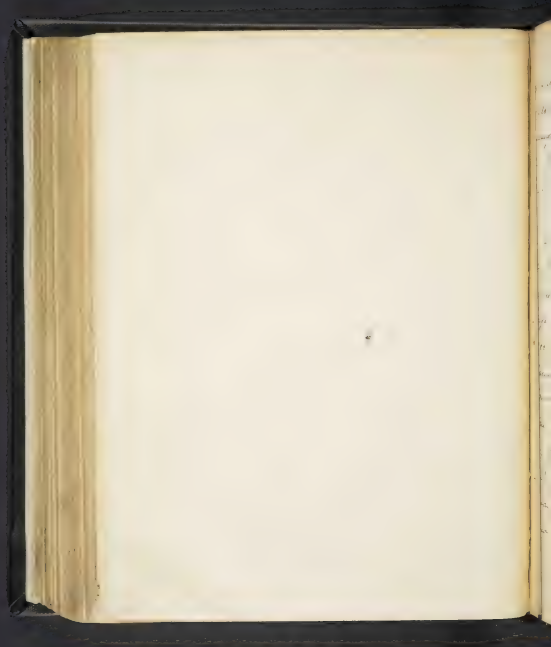
The difference and only difference, I think, between the two is, that the excitement which leads to the rupture of the arteries in hæmorrhage, is more violent than that which constitutes the first stage of what afterwards runs into complete inflammation. In both cases, the vessels struggle hard to relieve themselves of their increasing contents, but in the case of hæmorrhage, the struggle is so severe as to terminate in the rupture of the arteries and a stop is thus put to a further progress of the inflammation: if the action be not so great as to produce lesion of the arteries, the inflammation may advance to its

all these stages.

The symptoms that precede
 hemorrhoids, mentioned by Dr. Cullen, seem
 not to be so common to be a common
 indicator of hemorrhoids as you are to be
 the last prior which the blood is to be
 recognized at last, and a striking de-
 termination of the blood to the rectum.
 There are not at first, however, the symptoms
 of inflammation? And is it not a sup-
 position that "I give me will not
 be decided, does it not go directly to know
 but I have said it already enough in the
 of me, and that is, that the state of the
 veins which immediately precedes hemorrhoids
 is one that which make the first stage
 of inflammation, are the same to which only
 a degree of this be the fact, then, when
 and hemorrhoids are applied to the same



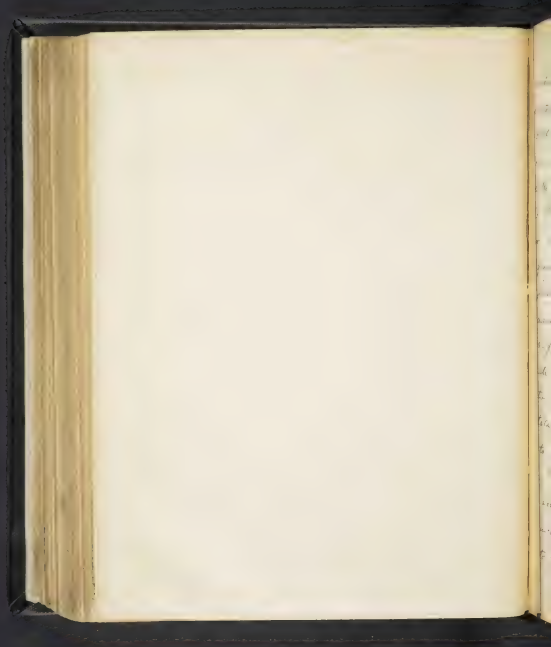
reduplicating cause — The reason why inflammation is not always consummated in the parts from which the blood flows in various states, at least as in others is because of the kind of the cause in which the action is manifested not sufficient & the effect of the subject, as the effects of the parts caused from various circumstances they are not suitable without observation, to understand the first stage of inflammatory excitement — Thus we observe that the inflammation goes to suppuration, the parts from which haemorrhages usually proceed are more liable to deliver this inflammation. Then others, the arteries & then parts being but partly supplied the force of the excitement is apt to be to them denied and these principally to expand their producing effects proportionate to its degree, if this be very considerable the ill



9
guarding acts are repeated in their first
acts to fear, the violence of their pain was
consequently less, quite blood is at it be sold into
it. The subject of the article may be pursued
and incidentally mentioned —

The whole disease is indeed
in a kind of condition, for without some
of the parts liable to some sort of blood, slow
under, but not long, delay, then with some
large inflammation be the more likely to
occur. The process will depend upon the
same excitement as would make the latter
inadequate the parts do not possess their full
time and power. It then be, but is, very likely
by them in all cases of some general excite-
ment, the incident inflammation will be the
more liable to be arrested by a break of vessels
and consequent effusion of blood —

The exciting causes of that inflam-



Medicines which is not the effect of general
excitement, are it is said mechanical, saline,
cold, and chemical irritants. Insufficiency
circulating from the cause is I suppose the
hall mark of the disease, but certainly,
I think, except the great general debility,
or united general excitement, it is at a more
remote of the local injury. In the latter case
it sometimes might arise in the case already
described. In the former action sufficiently violent
might be established in consequence of that violent
irritation of stimulus which according
to a case of the recent character would
take place from irritation of the exciting cause
to affect a rupture and discharge of blood.

I shall now proceed to give a short
account of the case of haemorrhage, being
inconsistent with the facts to which I wish
to compare myself —



It will appear from what I have
said that manumission is always done at
first at its commencement but it may become
done after it has existed for a time. It
long as it continues long, the necessity
of blood cannot so readily be obviated -

When it becomes done it will be denominated
in the same location as the return of the
bonded negro is opened and this liberality
will be afforded & looking at the months
of the child by means lentils to produce
the formation of coagula -

I have written so far that we are not
justified in interfering at all but must
leave manumissions to the discretion of nature
in all cases - I have content that manumission
is not done so the purpose of liberating those
African men will more effectively when the
purpose is assured - I am in substance



I am not sure but what this doctrine
may be true; as we are aware of it sometimes
being very painful and even dangerous to
put a stop to the fluxion, in haemorrhoids
and still worse, when there exists danger of
Hydrocephalus, Idia & others —

But the effects of nature we
not always follow, and for this reason we
should take the management of the case
entirely out of her hands as she often throws
out blood in a higher place, as in the brain,
and Lungs and in storming quantities,
but in these cases we are to inter-
fere, & naturally can be indicated —

The first is to diminish or send
moderation of this exists in any case with
signs when we are called upon — And
the second indication is to labour for the
formation of coagula at the mouth of the



And yet, *refers* in this case to some -

The fulfillment of the first indication is shown. This is done by direct variations from the system - & the extent to which, or the value of the above mentioned indication should be employed also varying more or less - with the nature of the case. There are a tendency to each other, both to their abilities, and to separating effects. Indications are sometimes of not importance in some other circumstances, as *(Circulation Small Pulses &c.)*

They would indicate as generally and actually commoner acts, as almost any thing else - Emotions are highly recommended in the case of hemorrhage by our writer most distinguished professor of Theory & Practice of Medicine. He considers this action, on the principle of reaction; by increasing the excretion from organs doubly



concerned in Vitality, and re-establishing
equitable circulation —

Bleeding has also the same tendency with the remedies already mentioned, and in addition to this, particularly if the hæmorrhage originated in local excitement, it may serve to subvert that morbid excitability in which it had its ultimate origin —

Confined particularly to a low ~~and~~ vegetable diet, he considers to be of great importance — conjoined with this moderate exercise he considers, a very good auxiliary in the cure of hæmorrhage, as the Excretions and Secretions which detract blood from the circulatory mass, are more effectually carried on — In trying to produce coagula at the mouths of the bleeding vessels, regard should be had to position, when circumstances point it out: Refrigerants and cooling liquids

Should be taken internally, together with some
 of the astringents, such as cold, and astringent
 applications which should be applied externally,
 when practicable. The most conspicuous of this
 class of remedies is Collyrium The Mineral
acids, Copper Zinc, preparations of Lead
 &c. benefit would be likely to accrue
 likewise from poultice made against the
 mouths of the bleeding vessels when the
 situation will admit —

